The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XVII. *Friday Evening*, December 3, 1802. No. 848

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—— *Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.*]

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.— Those of a greater length in proportion.*

*** Those persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. The repeated calls heretofore made have been but partially attended to. The Editor hopes that those who know themselves in arrears, will either pay the balance due to the Post-Masters at whose Offices their papers are left, or transmit it to him. If this request is not attended to, the most summary means will be pursued to compel payment, for it is only a waste of paper and time to supply subscribers who do not pay.

All persons indebted to Robert Callender, Esquire, late of Pittsburgh, or having any claims against him, are requested to pay their debts and present their claims to General Wilkins, or in his absence to either of the other subscribers, without delay. And all persons having any books or other property of his in their possession are in like manner requested to return the same to the subscribers. Executors.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE,
ALEXANDER ADDISON, } Executors

Pittsburgh, 24th November, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends & customers and the public, that they are now opening a new and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

in one of Mr. John Irwin's new Brick Houses in Market street, nearly opposite the Post Office, which they will sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices, or exchange them for Country Produce. They flatter themselves that those who will please to call on them, will find their prices very low, and their goods of the best quality.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1802.

Strayed from the subscriber about the beginning of July last, a black and white COW, with a slit in her forehead, and with a piece cut out of one ear and a slit in the other, supposed to be heavy with calf, had a bell on when she went away; likewise, a red COW with a white face, and some white on her back and white feet, and had a large bell on; also, a white HEIFER, about 18 months old, with small red spots about her neck and ears. Whoever will deliver said cattle to WILLIAM EICHBAUM, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, shall receive Six Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for either; or if information is given so that they may be had a generous reward will be given.

November 25, 1802.

TAKEN up and delivered to me as a Stray, on the 28th September, 1802, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, supposed 8 years old, a natural trotter, both his hind legs white, saddle marks on the back and side, and a small white spot under the girth, a star and snip, a lump on his off hind leg on the pastore joint, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Woodranger for Allegheny County.

Pitt township, September 30, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, some time ago, (for which written advertisements have been set up) a certain stray MARE, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, of a bright bay colour, no brand or natural mark discernable, a natural pacer, shod all round when she came to this place, very droopped rump.—The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to SAMUEL SCOTT, living on the waters of Raccoon, near the Revd. Joseph Patterson's Meeting House. November 4, 1802.

From the New York Evening Post.

A FULL EXPOSITION

Of the CLINTONIAN FACTION, *and the Society of the* COLUMBIAN ILLUMINATI, *&c.*

BY JOHN WOOD.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

BESIDES this present from the society to the president, one of the members wrote a book on the "*liberty and licentiousness of the press and the uncontroulable nature of the human mind,*" and sent it to him.

"The philosophic barber undertook the task of forming a political tract, which he called An Essay of the Liberty of the Press. He dispatched a copy of the work immediately when finished to Monticello, and received a letter from Mr. *Jefferson, complimenting him highly on the production*, and expressing at the same time, his satisfaction, that the United States were blessed with such authors, or words to that purpose."

The principle object of this pamphlet was to aid the hue and cry against the sedition law, which enabled the writer or printer if prosecuted, to give the truth in evidence.—It is full of *words, words, words*, but much of the Godwinian nonsense of the day. As his design is to have his book generally read, he is studiously to speak respectfully of the christian religion whenever he mentions it directly, but the cloven foot sometimes appears notwithstanding all his care. No real christian could have suffered the following to have escaped him. "The French government, when they interfered in religious opinions, by abolishing the observation of Sunday, were *equally wrong with those* who enforce its observance." Such are the men to meet with the open countenance of our executive. They all count upon his notice and patronage—they are none of them disappointed.

The most inflamed zealots of the Romish church tell a sort of this pious society in eagerness for persecution on one hand, and for proselytism on the other. They have spared neither expence nor pains to circulate books of Infidelity and Jacobinism, and to their zeal the public is indebted for all the edifications communicated by the *Temple of Reason*, under the guidance of Driscoll, the apostatized popish priest. The first difficulty, the want of money, was surmounted by Mr. Cheetham himself, who in the impetuosity of his zeal, it is said not only to have become security for the types, but in a fit of generous indiscretion to have betrayed his real character and principles to some of his subscribers. Wood, who knows the man, says, "In place of the vulgar stupidity which unveils the project of Denniston's brain, Cheetham possesses all the cunning of an artful prostitute that under a placid countenance masks deep design, and plotting vengeance;" yet, in this case so ardent was this same Cheetham for the public good, so did his bowels yearn with compassion for the blindness of mankind that he became blind himself, and inclosed Driscoll's hand-bills in every one of his papers intended for his Democratical customers, but unfortunately the carrier, not being so deeply versed in modern philosophism as to know a true infidel from a christian by the sound of his name or the front of his house, disturbed the papers indiscriminately. The christian subscribers were surprized and displeased, and the mischief it is supposed was not quite healed by a very humble apology. When Driscoll began to succeed, our precious society wanted to finger some of the profits; but it was soon found that remonstrance, intreaty, argument, nay Billingsgate had no effect upon the flinty nerves of the cold-blooded infidel, who, with all the *sang froid* of an old pedlar and the sagacity of a jesuit resisted their solicitations, retained the pence, and left them all to grumble among themselves, exclaiming with Falstaff, "*a plague upon it when rogues can't be true to each other.*" So, packing up his press and types, he moved to Philadelphia, and taking post under *Duane*, endeavored by making fresh proselytes, to repair the injury he had done the society. He was unsuccessful; a subordinate society was soon established under his auspices in that city and another at Baltimore, but both under constitutional patents from the mother society here.

They now began to aspire to an extension of their principles. They feared that none but those who had been already converted from christianity would read their *Temple of Reason*. To steal a march with it upon believers would, they conceived, be a meritorious fraud, and they had recourse to the following, a curious and clever expedient for the purpose—Having laid their plan, a committee was appointed, who waited on Mr. *Donald Frazer*, a pious christian teacher, who had justly gained some credit by answering Paine's Age of Reason, and him they prevailed upon to take up the defence of christianity, and set up a paper called the *Temple of Christ* against the *Temple of Truth*. This, they judged, would occasion both to be read, and they had vanity enough to think that they should make quick work of the arguments of Mr. Frazer, However, their pious and benevolent plan was frustrated by one of Mr. Frazer's friends, who having some hints of the intentions of the Illuminati, communicated the information to him.

Mr. Wood states the number of the society to be very considerable.

"The number of members in the list of the theistical society of New-York, which I have, amounts to ninety-five; I would give their names, but this would serve no purpose and only expose their families, perhaps to misery; *every one* of them, however, is in politics a Clintonian, and several of them have been promoted to offices by the Clinton interest. Their love for Mr. De Witt Clinton, proceeds in a great measure from an idea that he is a deist; whether he is so or not it is impossible for me to decide; it is enough that they think so, and on that supposition they will almost hazard their lives in his behalf. One thing, however, is certain, that Mr. Clinton has afforded his patronage to several who were avowed deists, and he has even been the means of displacing christians to make room for deists. The present agent for the Temple of Reason, in New-York, well known to be indebted to Mr. Clinton for the lucrative situation in the mercantile line, which he at present enjoys. *One of the members of the legislature of that state*, who was foisted in by the Clinton interest, is an *avowed supporter* and *hearer of the president Paine*, and for aught I know, also a member of the highest grade among the Illuminati; for there were several, Mr. Baron tells me, who belonged to the highest grade, that he never met in the general convention.

"The oath taken by the directors in the highest grade, was nearly the same with the oath administered to the minerval among the illuminati, when he became an illuminatus minor, and must, without doubt, have been copied from it. It was reported to me in these words:

"I, a member of the theistical society, protest before you, the worthy president of our order, that I acknowledge my natural weakness and inability, and that I with all my possessions, rank, honors and titles which I hold in political society, am at bottom only a man: I can enjoy these things only through my fellow men, and through them also I may love them. The approbation and consideration of my fellow men are indispensably necessary, and I must try to maintain them by all my talents. These I never use to the prejudice of universal good, but will oppose with all my might, the enemies of the human race, and of political society. I will embrace every opportunity of saving mankind, by improving my understanding and my affections, and by imparting all important knowledge, as the good and statutes of this order require of me. I bind myself to perpetual silence, and unshaken loyalty and submission to the order, in the person of our president, here making a faithful and complete surrender of my private judgement, my own will and every narrow minded employment of my power and influence. I pledge myself to account the good of the order as my own, am ready to serve it with my fortune, my honor and my blood. Should I through omission, neglect, passion or weakness, behave contrary to this good of the order, I subject myself to what reproof or punishment our president shall enjoin. The friends and enemies of the order shall be my friends and enemies; and with respect to both, I will conduct myself as directed by the order, and am ready in every lawful way to devote myself to its increase and promulgation, and herein to employ all my abilities. All this I promise and protest, without secret reservation, according to the intention of the society, which require from me this engagement. This I do as I am, and as I hope to continue a man of honor."

"I have now related the origin and progress of Illuminatism in this country. It arose, the reader will perceive, upon the ruins of the democratic society; It first exhibited itself in the form of a philosophic club, then assumed the more metaphysical appellation of the institution of Weishaupt, and separate constitution and separate oaths, appropriate to the several grades. They had pass-words, which I forgot to state. Mr. Baron says, the pass-word in the general convention, was TRUTH. After the example of the German Illuminati, they also established publications for the express purpose of disseminating their principles; they sent copies of these publications to Paine at Paris, and to the president of the United States. By means of a corresponding committee, similiar societies were established in the different cities of America. Their principles in politics correspond with their ideas of religion, viz. the rankest jacobism, the vilest deism. They all attached themselves to the interest of Mr. De Witt Clinton, judging, probably, by a knowledge of his cousin Denniston, that he would be favourable to their cause, and Mr. Clinton, in return, appears not to be ungrateful. He has been the means of displacing several worthy christians to make way for them; and he bestows in bountiful measure, all his patronage to support their political paper, the American Citizen. Nothing can prove more distinctly the mutual affection and sympathy which exists between Mr. Clinton and the Columbia Illuminati, than these acts of kindness. The link which connects the infidels of New-York with the Clinton family, must now be obvious, and the ardent zeal which is displayed to promote the greatness of that family. The Columbian Illuminati, are not to be despised, altho' there are no principal characters among them. They are to be dreaded and every good christian ought to use his exertions to crush their endeavors. In the words of Robison, "their torch, though of the grossest materials darts with a horrid glare into every corner, rousing hundreds of filthy vermin, and directing their flight to the rotten carrion, where they can best deposit their poison, and their eggs, in their breasts, to wit, of the sensual and profligate, there to fester and burst forth in a new and filthy progeny."

It may not be improper to add a few words as to the evidence on which his pamphlet is framed. First. It comes not out anonymously with vaunting challenges to prosecute, and a promise that the facts can be proved in a court of law, if necessary, but it appears under the real name of one who thus not only exposes himself to the pains and penalties of a prosecution, if what he publishes is libellous, but to a degree of infamy which must inevitably drive him from the means of getting his bread.—Second.—After mentioning that the number of the members actually in his possession amounts to *ninety-five*, he gives the names of the persons from whom he received his information: George Baron and William Carver are the two witnesses he produces, and he describes a third so as he may be easily recognized, a young quaker, a physician but whose name at his own request is concealed. Third.—In addition to their testimony, and in support of it, he gives us an important written evidence, *the Constitution of the Society*. Fourth.—He adds a well connected chain of circumstances which carry on the face of them such marks of correctness as we think must satisfy the understanding no less than the express declaration of witnesses, and which if not true will afford those concerned a better opportunity to detect the misrepresentation, and defend themselves.

And here it may be pertinent to make one or two remarks on this last species of testimony. This is certainly a case where positive and direct proof could hardly be expected. The nature of the combination itself carried on in the most mysterious secrecy almost excludes the idea of positive proof

And when to this we add the oath that every member takes at his admission, that, "*forswearing all mental reservation, he will never reveal by hint, word, writing, or in any manner whatsoever, even to his most trusted friend, any thing which should be said to him,*" it would be no wonder if the circumstantial proof had been even less satisfactory than it is. It must be remembered that we are much indebted for the evidence now laid before the public to George Baron's having contrived in the manner related in the pamphlet to elude taking the oath. On the whole we think the degree of conviction which the concurrence of circumstances, supported as they are by direct evidence, and especially if they remain as they yet do, entirely uncontradicted, must completely satisfy the understanding of every reader, both of the existence of this infidel society, of its pernicious designs and of its destructive effects upon the minds and morals of this community.

This is not the place, we are well aware, to introduce religious topics for discussion it will not be expected, it will be improper and out of place to attempt it; but it is our duty, and God forbid that through false shame we should shrink from it, it is our duty to bear open, and public, and loud, and continued testimony against all those institutions which, corrupting, political, moral and religious principles, have a baneful effect on the society in which we live. Borrowing the elegant and pathetic language of the all-but inspired Mackenzie, to his readers—

"I will not now stand forth armed at all points, to repel the attacks which infidels may make on the great principles of our belief; but let one suggestion suffice, exclusive of all internal evidence, or extrinsic proof of Revelation. He that would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future happiness is reared, seeks to beat down that column, which supports the feebleness of humanity—let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose—would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty?—Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged at best, we tread it, however lighter by the prospect of that better country to which we trust it will lead; tell us not that it will end in the gulph of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate:—quench not that beam, which amidst the night of this world, has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue."

Now let me make a direct appeal to the religious and pious, the moral, the lover of decency, the friend of social order, the well-wisher to human happiness, if, after having been made fully acquainted with the existence and conduct of the society which forms the subject of this review, he can in his conscience, continue to give them or those connected with them any further encouragement and support? If he can—but it is not to be believed that he can.

TOM PAINE,

In the Aurora of this morning, has published the first number of a series of letters addressed to the citizens of the United States. As it may be amusing to some of our readers to know the drift of this publication, we shall slightly glance over its contents.

The first sentence furnishes an instance of the "high estimation" in which he holds *his own* talents and services. He modestly says he has contributed to the *greatness* of America.

It next appears that of those who began the French Revolution he is the only one who has escaped the guillotine. In noticing this remarkable preservation, he cannot refrain from uttering a sarcasm on religion—he says it was not owing to the "*prayers* of priests, or the piety of hypocrites."—It will very readily be admitted that Mr. Paine disbelieves in the efficacy of prayer.

He then states, that while he was actively feeding the flames of revolution in Europe, he was astonished to learn from a female correspondent that its lustre was fading in America, and that the principles of liberty were expiring in the soil that produced them.—The meaning of this figure, in plain English is, that General Washington, whose councils directed and whose vigilance presided over the affairs of his country, was shamefully deferring its interests and sacrificing at the shrine of foreign influence those blessings for the attainment of which he had so arduously struggled. Mr. P. will not admit that Gen. Washington contributed to the greatness of his country—no, in the moment of intoxicating power, the hero who is no more, is accused of possessing views ruinous and disgraceful to his country!—He turned his back on her glory, and was rapidly conducting her in the retrogade path of oblivion!—Here, Americans, are the representations of this man of common sense! Already many of the glorious living monuments of our revolution, have been persecuted into temporary obscurity by the hounds of slander: Still, however, the name and memory of our Washington are dear to Americans! To annihilate these impressions and the recollections which follow them, will constitute the precious objects of Paine's future literary labours.

Paine next tells us, of the amazing circulation of his rights of man. Besides translations, the number of copies printed in the English language, were between four and five hundred thousand. Considering the political fervor, which at that period pervaded the whole civilized world, this is not so very astonishing. He has not informed us what was the amount of copies printed, of his Age of Reason.

There is one observation casually introduced into his letters, which we fervently hope will soon be realized: viz. "there is too much common sense and independence in America, to be long the dupe of any faction, foreign or domestic."

Mr. P. next animadverts, with much sensibility, on what he terms the licentiousness of the federal presses. He declares them "a dishonour to the character of the country, and an injury to its reputation abroad.—They represent the whole people of America as destitute of public principle and private manners." If he had designed to describe the tendency of the jacobin prints, he could not have been more fortunate in the selection of terms. Who have traduced the most splendid American characters? Who have accused the most meritorious public servants with dishonesty and fraud? Who have represented the government as a combination of all that is wicked and detestable, and the people who supported that government, as partaking of congenial principles and haunts? Let Mr. Paine, in a sober interval, seriously answer these enquiries.

It were happy for this country, if its yeomanry, disregarding "the clamours of anonymous scribblers" had judged of the past administration, not by the fury of newspaper writers, but by the prudent frugality of the government, and the encouragement it gave to the prosperity of the people in general.—Then indeed we should not have had to lament, the preponderance of a faction who contemplate government as a profitable monopoly, and the people as their property."

As a conclusion to his letter, Paine tells the American people that he will accept no office in the government. His literary fame is established: his profits as an author would therefore exceed the value of any office that could be given him: He means to publish several works, nearly in readiness; and occasionally to instruct the American people by a continuation of his friendly epistles.

Such are the outlines of this salutatory appeal. It is dated "City of Washington"—whence no one can infer that the great personage who corresponded with Carnetier, was acquainted with its contents previous to its publication. [*Philad. Gaz.*

From the Virginia Gazette.

It was not until the arrival of Chancellor Livingston, that Paine was honoured with the visit of a single respectable American at Paris. The attention which our minister paid to this infidel, not only astonished but even disgusted the court of the First Consul. It gave to Bonaparte but a very contemptible idea of the talents of Mr. Livingston. When the Chancellor was first introduced to the First Consul, the latter received him with the coldest indifference. Talleyrand observed Bonaparte's behaviour and took the opportunity of informing him that Mr. Livingston was a character that had the first reputation in the United States. "He may hold what reputation he may (said Bonaparte) I know mankind as well as most people, and the conduct of that American certainly does not impress my mind with the most favourable opinion." The public may rely upon the truth of this observation of Bonaparte respecting Mr. Livingston. It was received directly from a Mr. Lapigare, a French gentleman of the greatest respectability, and an intimate acquaintance of the Chancellor's, who resides near Hudson in the state of N. York. Mr. Lapigare had the perusal of a letter from Paris, which contained the observation. Had Mr. Lapigare been a federalist, the democrats, no doubt, would have insisted upon the story being a forgery; but as Mr. Lapigare is well known in the state where he resides, to be a warm Jeffersonian, no such conclusion can be drawn, nor will Mr. Lapigare deny his having said so, and he added at the same time, that the countenance which Mr. Livingston gave Paine, in his opinion was the cause of it.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 23.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 22.

"This morning at 3 o'clock, the British packet Chesterfield, Capt. Blight, arrived here from Falmouth, via Halifax. She sailed from Falmouth on the 13th ult. and brings London papers to the 9th. The news is not of the first importance; but, as it is, you shall have some of the latest articles.

"*London, October* 8.—Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 4:—'The aid de-camp to the First Consul, M. Rapp, set off last night for Switzerland. His orders are, to Lausanne, and there to summon the government to accompany him to Berne, without an escort. This being done without any other interference, M. Rapp is to go thro' the several cantons, summoning each of them to declare "whether they wish to be on terms of peace or of hostility with the French Republic?"

"Letters from Paris, dated the 2d inst. give a melancholy account of the stagnation of trade, and total dearth of specie. Cash is not to be obtained under 25 per cent. on notes not exceeding a month.

"The French troops ordered into Switzerland at the interposition of him whose rule of action is guided from above, are detached from the Milanese, and are to march by the Lake Como towards the Lake of Constance, so as to form a barrier between the Swiss and the Austrians, should the latter offer to support the new government. Besides these other troops will march into Switzerland by the pass of Porentaui, which the French still hold, tho' it is situated on the Canton of Basle.

"*October* 9.—The acts passed by Bonaparte in his quality of President of the Italian Republic, daily tend to show, that this new state is considered as merely a province of France, as closely connected with, and as dependant upon that country, as Ireland while governed by a Viceroy, was upon great Britain.

"A decree which has lately been issued, annihilates the independent existence of the Italian Republic still more, and places its resources, entirely at the disposal of the first magistrate of France.—Bonaparte here commands such a proportion of the army and warlike ammunition found in the Italian Republic, as he may judge necessary, to be delivered up to France.

"The property in these will which is left to the Italian Republic, [illegible] whether France is to reimburse the sum or whether a proportion of the crown property to this amount is to be left in their hands is not explained. The only great wonder with these extraordinary grants can be raised, is that those people would [illegible] giving [illegible] they gave up a proportion [illegible] choose; and that she can at any time reclaim her grant of what part she thinks fit. It is evident to what the [illegible] Italian Republic may by this decree [illegible] land claim to; and what more could be done to a conquered country immediately in the hands of France?

"The affairs of Switzerland have returned to their ancient channel with a rapidity scarcely equalled by the violence of the revolutionary explosion, so long to overturn a long established government. The old federative government under which the Swiss so long enjoyed their primitive simplicity of manners has every where triumphed. And the Helvetic Republic, the offspring of so many years bloodshed and disaster, has suddenly crumbled to a few fragments, throwing themselves on the protection of France. The conduct which the First Consul will pursue on the occasion now admits of no doubt. It is true that he once formally declared himself the supporter of the new Helvetic government; but at that time this party appeared the decided majority. The face of affairs is now completely changed. The French troops would have to engage with the whole power of Switzerland, and the vigour of the Consular Government would be employed to prevent it now. Behind the [illegible] efficient order of things a message to [illegible] actively employed to [illegible] These considerations may serve to point the same effect upon the party of the First Consul, which might be expected from the generosity and humanity of a more elevated mind.

NEW-ORLEANS SHUT.

We learn by Captain Sinclair, of the ship Superior, arrived at New York on Sunday, that the port of New-Orleans was shut against the entry of American vessels on Saturday the 16th of October last. The Spaniards have not yet fixed on a place of deposit for American produce, agreeable to the treaty between the United States and his Catholic Majesty; and which the shutting us out of that port may be deemed an infringement of. This is certainly a subject which requires the immediate attention of our government.

The Spaniards alledge, that by treaty the permission to deposit goods in that city, of course expired on the conclusion of the war. The Governor and Intendant were at variance on the present proceedings.

The Spaniards at New-Orleans had heard of the appointment of a commander, and of an armed force destined for that place, but great uncertainty prevailed of the time of their coming.

The following is a copy of a letter from Captain Morris, of the brig Franklin, captured in the Mediterranean, to the American Consul at Tunis. It contains information which imperiously demands the consideration of our government, and may otherwise be serviceable to the commercial community.

TRIPOLI, July 21st, 18[illegible]

I expect ere this Mr. O'Brien has informed you of my capture, but as I had no opportunity during the cousairs tarry at Algiers to inform you of particulars, I take early opportunity to mention, that I sailed with the brig Franklin, belonging to Messrs. Summerl & Brown of Philadelphia, from Marseilles, with an assorted cargo for the West-India market, on the 8th ultimo, and on the night of the 17th, then off Cape Palos was boarded by one of the three Tripoline Galliotts, mounting four guns, that sailed from this place about the 20th May, I shall pass over the occurrences of that time as you are well acquainted with the conduct of these Barbarians towards the unfortunate that falls into their hands—They proceeded with the prize to Algeirs where we arrived on the 20th, and as I conjectured by the representations of Consul O'Brien they were obliged to make a hasty departure on the 27th following, without accomplishing their intentions which was to sell the brig &c. what with contrary winds and calms we did not reach the port of Bezerte in your neighbourhood until the 7th inst. where after a tarry of five days we departed, leaving the brig there, and arrived at this place the 19th inst. Through the interference of Mr. N. Nissen his Danish majesty's consul here, I gave the liberty of the town, and by a lucky event Mr. McDonogh claimed my two officers and one seaman as British subjects, and obtained their release, so that they have only myself and three more American captives, two of which are black men, you will readily agree with me that this will lessen the value of the capture to the Bey—I cannot pass over the disappointment in not meeting with any of our vessels of war off Cape Bon, a place that the great necessity of watering must appear evident to every naval commander, but more on this subject at some future opportunity. The most provoking circumstance was off this port, when we arrived within about twelve miles the corsair with a flag reversed began to salute the town, and so continued at intervals until she anchored which was more than five hours, and all this in view of a Swedish and American frigate, who never made the smallest effort to obstruct our progress, at all events they had it in their power to run the corsair on shore before he could get without the reach of the guns. I do not wish to attach blame to any one, but this transaction was too public to remain a secret and as an American excites my indignation. The three corsairs are now all in port, and I am well informed are to set sail immediately and cruize. Morad Bais alias Laste, is to take command of them, in a small Italian built vessel of 12 guns. You, I have no doubt, will take the most active measures to give the needful information to our vessels of war, and merchantmen in the ports of these seas—It was the sanguine assurances that I had from several quarters of the impossibility of these cruizers to get out that led me to sea without convoy or arms.—Fatal experience has convinced me to the contrary, but I hope it will prevent any more being into their hands, and excite our vessels of war to more vigilance. And I must [illegible] to you the great necessity for one or two vessels being stationed off Cape Bon; [illegible] they will certainly [illegible] the Regency, and such an event would give a good effect at this moment.

LATE INTELLIGENCE,

By the Liverpool Packet, at New-York.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

Just as this paper was prepared for press a respectable merchant of this city, favoured the editors with the Glasgow Courier of the 9th October, which was received by the Liverpool packet. We have been as copious in our extracts as our time would permit, of the interesting and important news it contains.

This paper states, that the complexion of affairs in Switzerland has taken a very unexpected turn. The insurgents are everywhere successful. They have got possession of Berne and forced the Helvetic government to capitulate. The insurgents behave with the greatest good conduct. From the general sentiments throughout Switzerland in favour of the insurrection, it is obvious that there is no force at present there to oppose them.

Private letters from Paris mention that at Rennes, an important jacobin conspiracy has been discovered by Mounier, the [illegible] appointed prefect of that place. The

rison of Rennes, about 6000 men, with their commander general S——, are charged as having strongly imbibed the same dispositions as well as the civil authorities. The prefect after much difficulty, suppressed the conspiracy, the general was arrested and conducted to the temple; and the garrison dispersed, and part of it sent to the colonies. The Paris papers are wholly silent on the subject.

The plan of indemnities continues on the tapis, to be the principle object of attention. The emperor of Germany perseveres in his determined opposition to the proposed scheme of Russia and France. We fear that, though the principles upon which he acts be consistent with common sense, he must yield to the influence of the mediating powers. The French government has published a violent philippic against the emperor, for his attempts to erase Bavaria from the list of states. The First Consul takes great credit to himself for his generosity, in forgetting the conduct of Bavaria towards France, and for his justice in settling the indemnities upon an equitable basis. The manifesto breathes the language of one who knows that he cannot be disobeyed.

LONDON, *October* 2.

This morning Paris papers to the 30th ult. were received.

The troops of the Helvetic republic have been defeated under the walls of Berne, a Convention was entered into on the 18th ult. between the government of that republic and the troops of the opposite party, by which it was agreed by the latter, that the powers composing, and employed under the former, together with the troops of the government should be allowed to leave Berne unmolested, and retire to Lausaude. The Ministers from foreign powers to the Helvetic Republic, are to remain under the guarantee of the rights of nations, and to be furnished with facilities to proceed wherever they may judge it suitable. Hostages were reciprocally given for the due preformance of the articles of the convention.

The Helvetic government with the French Minister, arrived at Lausanne at the 29 h ult. The Helvetic troops are to assemble at Mount Parerne, and the environs. Orders are given to raise a company of volunteers in each district, and to bring into service all the artillery, and a company of dragoons.

The town of Arau and Salcure have been taken possession of by the insurgents.

Pervious to the capitulation of Berne citizen Verniac, the French minister, wished to quit that city, and return to Paris, but at the instance of several members of the government he consented to remain in Switzerland.

It is stated in a letter from Basle, that the French government has detached 12.000 men to restore tranquility in Switzerland.

A Letter from Paris, Sept. 8 *says:*

"The immense armies which Bonaparte formerly carried into the field are scarcely more wonderful than the vast bodies of workmen he now employs all over the republic. The capitol does not engage more of his attention than the departments; and here I am certain, there must be several thousands in his pay. He is building three new bridges over the Seine, and he is repairing and beautifying all the public buildings. If you go to the Library, to the Pantheon, to the Louvre, to the Monuments, to the Invalids —you find them all crowded with masons and carpenters. The churches even are not overlooked. A good many had been sold, and are now converted into shops and warehouses; but the marks of devastation are rapidly disappearing from all the rest.—Great improvements are making in various parts of the town at the public expence. Near the Place de Carousel whole streets have been lately pulled down, and there are others marked out which are to be removed immediately. If one considers at the same time the works that are carrying on at Bousogne, at Havre, at Lyons and on the Rhine, one is lost in astonishment. It is easy to conceive that Bonaparte should wish to do all this from the well known magnificence of his views; but how he is able to supply the expence appears altogether unaccountable. Every salary is in arrear, and there is no doubt that he is often extremely embarrassed to find money for the most necessary purposes.

"But as he rivalled Julius Caesar in military achievments, it seems now to be the grand object of his ambition that his reign should resemble that of Augustus in the prosperity of the arts—I fear he has little moderation, and that it is himself alone that enters into all his calculations. Yet from a regard to his own glory, he must have laid aside all thoughts of extending his conquest. Though his attitude must remain formidable and commanding, he would enter upon a new war with infinite disadvantage. The enthusiasm produced by the revolution is gone. He would only have the means of a regular government, while he would have to struggle with all the dangers of usurped power. Would he venture to put Lasnes, Massena, or Angereau at the head of a hundred thousand men? Would he himself now venture into Italy when Paris is filled with malcontents. At any rate his crown would be at stake. The least turn of ill success would be the signal for his enemies to conspire against him. The discontent which he now dams up is gathering in secret and will be ready every moment to burst forth and overwhelm him. From his wonderful talents, he might perhaps reasonably hope for uninterrupted triumph; but fortune still is fickle, and when her frowns would be so fatal, it is not very probable that he will put himself in her power.

"I do not at all envy Paris the splendid monuments which the Chief Consul is rising of his greatness; nor do I think that we incur any disgrace from being in this respect so much out done.

A despotic Government is not an unmixed evil. When the whole resources of a great country are in the irresponsible hands of one man, he may confer great benefit on the community. But bridges and picture galleries are but a poor compensation for the loss of freedom. If the English government could appropriate the revenue according to its caprice, and could arbitrarily seize private property* upon giving the owner a little stock upon the valuation of one of its own agents, I have not the smallest doubt that the vanity of our Kings and Ministers would prompt them to adorn the metropolis, and to raise edifices not inferior to those which constitute the boast of the enslaved Parisians."

* The proprietors of the houses pulled down near the Place de Carousel one morning were presented with an arette informing them that their names had been put upon the national books for an annuity, and that they must immediately remove—No petitioning —no hearing by counsel—no appeal to a Jury.

A letter from a gentleman in Gibralter dated the 6th of October last, (received here yesterday by the brig Dean,) mentions that there were five ships of the line in that place; all of which on the 5th of October, taken in six months provision and stores of all kinds, and were ordered to sea immediately. It was said that they were going up the Mediteranean: It was so sudden a business, that the best informed people there were not able to tell the particulars of their destination. He adds, that it was evident some mischief was brewing as, on Thursday evening the 2d of October, a brig of war passed that place from Malta, she sent a boat with letters to the commandant of the fleet; after which the Admiral proceeded to taking in the above-mentioned stores.— And concludes his letter by saying, that every body there talk of nothing but WAR.

Captain Allen, from Madeira, arrived at New York informs, that in the beginning of September, a Portuguese ship of 44 guns, of the burthen of 10 0 tons, with 200,000 dollars, and a cargo valued at £. 60 000 sterling. was blown up in the harbor of Madeira. All the crew perished except the boatswain and a boy, who were badly hurt. She belonged to John Crock, of Lisbon.

General SAMUEL SMITH is elected a senator to represent the State of Maryland in the Senate, of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *December* 3, 1802.

HERALD-OFFICE, *(NATCHEZ) October* 28, 1802.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS SHUT.

By an express arrived this evening from New Orleans, we have received the following important intelligence, which we hasten to give to our readers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in this place, dated October 19. 1802.

"Yesterday the Intendant issued orders, not only for shutting the port of New-Orleans against American vessels coming with cargoes to sell, which was expected but even totally to prevent the deposit—a step that must produce infinite embarrassment, as well as much loss to many of the citizens of the United States. Two boats that arrived from above yesterday, with flour, were not allowed to land it; consequently cotton, &c. coming from Natchez will be in the same predicament."

PROCLAMATION
OF THE
INTENDANT.

AS long as it was necessary to tolerate the trade of neutrals, which is now abolished, it would have been prejudicial to the colony, that the Intendant com
should have prevented th
of the property of Ameri
them by the 22d article
Friendship, Limits and
17th of October, 1795,
ne three years prefixed
he publication of the
nd the re-establishment
ions between the Englisl
jects that inconvenience
considering that the 22d
Treaty prevents my contin
n, which necessity require
illment of the stipulated tim
can no longer consent to it wi
order of the King's; therefo
judice to the exportation of
mitted in proper time, I
this date shall cease the
the Americans had of br
ing their goods in this ca
foregoing may be publi
none may plead ignoran
published in the accust
to be posted up in public
sary notice to be given
ments of Finance, Royal
others that may be thoug

Done at the Intend
my hand, and cou
Notary Public of
Orleans, 16th Oc

(Signed)
JUAN VENTURA
By order of the Intendant.
PETER PEDESCLAUX.

Just received and now opening by the
at his Store opposite the Post-Office,
assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almost any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and fresh JUNIPER BERRIES.

Best Pork Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

PUBLISHED
Last Spring, and for Sale at the Store of
ABNER & JESSE BARKER,
Pittsburgh——Price 40 Cents.

A REVIEW
OF THE
NOTED REVIVAL
IN KENTUCKY.

By the Rev. ADAM RANKIN.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27 h day of this instant, the following real estates. to wit.

One lot or piece of ground in the town of Newcastle, at the mouth of Great Neshannock. 60 feet in front and 160 feet back with a square log house 16 by 18 feet, one story and an half high. Taken in execution as the property of Charles Birr, at the suit of Robert Dickey.

A certain lot or piece of ground No 139, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, Taken in execution as the property of George Shiras, at the suit of Jeremiah Barker.

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in Water street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said town No. , bounded by lot of Thomas Collins, Esq. and the house of the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle, deceased.— Also, a certain tract of land in the first Donation District, containing 500 acres, marked in the plan of said District No 19, patented to Daniel Brodhead. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, at the suit of James Armstrong for the use of Ephraim Blaine.

A certain piece or parcel of land, containing 3 acres and 54 perches, being part of Farm No. 3, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked number 2, in the third sale of part of said Farm by Archibald C Reed, adjoining lands of Francis Wilson, lot No. 3, in the general plan of said sale, and an alley. Taken in execution as the property of William Larwill, at the suit of James Morrison.

Seven hundred acres of land, more or less with the appurtenances, situate in Moon township on the waters of Travers creek, adjoining lands of William Little, Esq. and others. Taken in execution as the property of Arthur Gardner, at the suit of Joseph Pentecost.

The title and interest in about 300 acres of land situate on Pine creek, held in joint tenancy with Evan Gwinn. Taken in execution as the property of Emanuel Hoover, jun. at the suit of Jeremiah Barker.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1802.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 26.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in New-York, dated, London 8th October, 1802.

"The general measures and complexion of your present administration, and the certainty that the French intend shortly to take possession of New-Orleans, has caused a considerable depression of American Funds in the European market as you will see by the following prices which may be considered as nominal for want of purchasers.

The legislature of New-Jersey, it is understood will go into joint-meeting this week for the purpose of appointing the several officers of the state, other than those of Senator and Governor. No symptoms of accommodation respecting these appointments are shewn by the democrats The Congress Election Law is progressing through the House of Assembly. It divides the state into six Districts, and gives to each political party an equal chance; but it is already denounced by the democrats. They say it WONT PASS—they WANT ALL.

Trenton Fed.

Captain Pease of the schooner John, arrived at New-York, in 25 days from Cape Francois, informs, that the Blacks have taken Fort Dauphine in the night by surprize, which they had burned; their force was very considerable and daily augmenting.— The Brigands, were still in possession of Port de Paix. The French troops died very rapidly, a reinforcement was daily expected, as a fleet said to have 50 000 men on board, had been spoken off Porto Rico, from France bound to the Cape. Markets were remarkably dull at the Cape.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, to a friend in New-Bedford, dated October 7, 1802.

"The fever is still prevailing here, I am sorry to add, that the rebel negroes gain ground upon us, and there is serious apprehensions of their final arrival here, and a third destruction of the place. The plains of the Cape quite up to Petit-Ance (within two miles of this town) are destroyed. The daily skirmishes and firing of musketry are not only within hearing, but within sight of us. The commerce of this place are much fettered, and the market are dull."

Mr. JOHN MILLEDGE is elected Governor of Georgia by a large majority of the legislature.

The Charleston papers announce the death of JOHN EWING COLHOUN, Esq. a member of the Senate of the United States, from the State of South-Carolina.

Captain Caleff, arrived at Norfolk, from Malaga informs, that two Swedish merchantmen were captured off Alicant, about the middle of September, by a Tripolitan cruizer.

& Trotter,

orm their friends and for
that they have just receiv
House they lately occupied
e assortment of

HANDIZE,

nt and approaching season.
rmined to sell low for Cash
intry Produce.
tober 8, 1802.

E PUBLIC

d, that the House of *James*
ll hereafter be known by the
N, BROTHERS, JAMES
Co. and that Business wil
place by the same as here

ber 22, 1802.

---

rothers, James
oud & Co.

present stock have just re
e at their Stores, Front and
Wholesale and *Retail*, a fresh

IS,
al-
l
yel-
ds and
ose blank-
& single mill-
d drabs
wanldowns & print-
ed marsellles
Cambric & book mus-
lins
Barcelonas, romals & pocket handkerchiefs
Durants and Bombazets
Wildbores and ratinets
Sewing silks
Boulting Cloths of the best kind
A handsome variety of large Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

India
Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

Barr Iron for Sale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN ALMANACK,

For the Year 1803.

Containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations Tables, &c. "The poor distressed young Woman," from Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy"—"A description of a Summer Morning," from Beattie's Minstrel—"A Father's advice to his Son"—Shakespear—"The Kiss"—"She's a Wife as Wife had," from Burns—Observations of Dr. Soleman—Biography of Dr. Watts, David Rittenhouse, &c.—"The Morning Ramble"—Advertisement, to Farmers—Particular dimensions of the skeleton of the Mammoth, tradition of the Indians concerning this huge animal—Late discovery of ancient graves, in which were found a flute or whistle, beads, &c.—List of Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. &c. The Constitution of the United States will be added for those who chuse it. Orders for the Town or Country will be duly attended to.

A large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, MAPS, PRINTS, &c. just received, among which are—Mickle's Luciad, 2 vols. Beauty's of Cowper; Volney's Ruins; Works of Newton; an elegant edition of the Life of Christ; Letters of General Washington; Life of do. Low's Poems; the Olio; History of Three Judges; Trials; Winterbotham's America and China, with an Atlas; Seabury's Discourses; French Revolution; Laws of the U. States; of New-York; Whitefield's Memoirs, the experienced Midwife; the works of Josephus; Book of Martyrs; Instructions for the Flute and Violin. School Books, Religious Books, &c. &c. Rags will be taken in exchange.

N. B. An active youth, of good morals and respectable character, wanted to the Bookbinding and Stationary business.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1802.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, a Red COW with a spotted face, has large horns, and a horse shoe nail through her near horn. Whoever will deliver said Cow to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

ANTHONY DREVO.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

Also, a quantity of patent and common shot of all sizes; stationary; queensware and Glass ware; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof brandy; imperial, young hyson, hyson, hyson skin and bohea teas, coffee, sugar, &c. &c.

On hand, a few bales of Georgia and Tennessee cotton.

Pig and Barr Lead, Barr Iron and Castings.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beefwax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Baker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a large and neat assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

LIFE
OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The Subscriber having purchased of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, the Copy-Right of the History of the late

General George Washington,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE
Armies of North America,

DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY,
AND
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work will be faithfully compiled under the inspection of JUDGE WASHINGTON himself, principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceased General. On its correctness the most entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illustrious Citizen necessarily comprises so large and interesting a portion of the History of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the People who were conducted, under his auspices, from dependent colonies to self government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *Life of General Washington*, of the settlement of the first colonies in North America, and of the advance of the British colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they asserted and established their Independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press.—Bond with security has been given that it shall be published.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on velum paper, hot-pressed, to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the best artist in the country from an original painting by the celebrated STUART.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the War; these to be published in a volume by themselves, and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of subscribers to be published.*

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages, a union can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and enclosing the required advance money.

The Publisher intending to visit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, and has, at present, no employing agents for that purpose. Subscriptions will be received by himself alone, at *No. 36, Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

☞ All letters must have the postage paid.

C. P. WAYNE.

September 22, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, fit Second Street, near the corner of Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, The House is very commodious and well there is also an excellent Kitchen with cessary buildings. The terms will be made the purchaser. For further particulars ABNER & JESSE BAK

August 24, 1802.

Ship Plank Wanted.

WANTED, at the Ship Yard of scribers, a quantity of White Pine Ship Plank, from 18 to 30 feet lo from 2 to 2 and an half inches thick. son willing to contract for such Plank, to livered as early in the spring as possible meet with encouragement, by applying to TARASCON *Brothers*, JAS. BERTHOUD

Pittsburgh, 10th November, 1802.

N. B. They continue to purchase T suitable for the building of vessels.

Just received and now opening for Sale in liam Irwin's three story Brick House, o the south corner of the Market Hous large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries

suitable for the present and approaching seaso

Also, a quantity of Fine Salt

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1802.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living on the waters of Bull creek, within four miles of Felix Negley's mill, in October last, a Bay HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and an half high, has some saddle marks, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS LARDON.

Deer township, Allegheny county, November 6, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the 24 day of November, a bay HORSE, 9 years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has been shot under the right eye which occasions a fear, he has likewise a long scar on his right hip. Supposed to be stolen by a William Gines, he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, fair hair, about 30 years old, formerly he lived at Dirty Camp, Westmoreland county. Any person securing the Horse and Thief so that the Thief may be brought to justice and the owner get his Horse again, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse, paid by

ROBERT BOGGS.

Franklin Road, 23 miles from Pittsburgh, November 8, 1802.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Deer Township, Allegheny county, on the 22d of October last, a bay MARE, 7 or 8 years old, about 13 hands high, trots, some saddle marks, no brand perceivable. The owner is requested to come, prove property pay charges, and take her away.

FELIX NEGLEY.

November 2, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced, the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of the tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALL.

June 10, 1802.

ENTERED with the subscriber, living on the bank of Chartiers creek about [illegible] miles from Pittsburgh, a black HORSE, 7 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has a blaze in his face, had on a large bell, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Allegheny county, November 13, 1802.